

LABOR'S GOAL!
To Repeal
Taft-Hartley Law

MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1948

Ballots Defend
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE
THIS YEAR AND
EVERY YEAR

WHOLE NO. 507

CULINARY 467
NAMES GROUP
TO PLAN DANCE

Appointment of a special committee to make arrangements for the proposed dance for members and friends of Culinary Alliance 467 of Salinas was highlighted of the union's meeting last week, according to Secretary Bertha A. Boles. The dance will be held in the Salinas Moose Hall in August and tickets will be \$1.00 per person. Further details will be announced from time to time as the committee meets and progresses with planning of the affair, she said. Named to the committee were Loris ("Cookie") Benchley, Harold Collier, Herman Peterson, Edna Absher, Mildred Koenig, Neva Twigg, Tina Moore, William Jennings, Mike Carbajal and Ruby Johnson.

Ten new members were accepted by initiation at the union's meeting, which had a good attendance. Secretary Boles reported that the vending stands and cafes serving the California Rodeo were all 100 per cent union insofar as Culinary 467 and Bartenders 545 were concerned. Members of outside locals who came with the vending firms were granted permits for the duration of the show, she added.

Culinary, Bar
Unions to Fight
Option Measure

Plans to fight the state initiative measure on the November general election ballot, a measure which would provide local control of liquor licenses and might result in prohibition, were laid by Bartenders Union 545 of Salinas last week. Secretary Al Clark of the union said that the local campaign will be patterned after that of the California State Council of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, which is planning a vigorous effort to defeat the prohibition move. Local committees will be set up to carry the matter of educating voters on the exact nature of the disguised prohibition initiative, Clark said. These committees will first be schooled in the wording and underlying intent of the initiative measure and then will be instructed in best ways to educate the general public, Clark added.

File at Once
For Tax Refund

Employees who paid more than \$30 in taxes under the state unemployment insurance law for disability purposes must file their claims for refunds by June 30, according to MacKenzie Dodson, unemployment insurance manager in the Salinas office of the California Department of Employment. Persons who worked for two or more employers during 1947 may have contributed more than \$30. Refund claims may be obtained at the CDE office at 125 Monterey St., Salinas.

Unions Signing
New Contracts

Attractively bound in folder form, the new contracts for Salinas Bartenders Union 545 and Culinary Alliance 467 are being circulated among association houses and independent cafes and bars for signature. The new agreement was negotiated recently by the Local Joint Board of the unions but actual signing was delayed pending the photographic-printing process for making the pact in booklet form.

AL HARRIS
IN MONTANA

Albert Harris, president and business representative of General Teamsters and Warehousemen's Union 890 of Monterey County, left last week for Montana on a vacation trip with his family. Harris will travel to Bellingham, Washington, next week to attend a teamster conference there, his family returning to Salinas by automobile, it was reported.

Frances Haynes
On Arizona Trip

Frances Douglass Haynes, office manager and secretary for General Teamsters Union 890 at Salinas, left by automobile last week-end for Arizona with her mother. She is due back next week.

Teamsters Host
To S.F. Officials

Officials of Warehousemen's Union 860 of San Francisco were guests of Peter A. Andrade, secretary-representative of Monterey County Teamsters Union 860 last Thursday for the opening of the California Rodeo at Salinas. Officials of Local 860 to enjoy the rodeo and the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Andrade included Ted White, Mark O'Reilly, Jack McBride and Jack Dillon.

Carp. Auxiliary
Seeks Members,
Doing Good Job

Wives of members of Salinas Carpenters Union 925 were urged last week by Business Agent Geo. R. Harter to join the Ladies' Auxiliary of the union. Harter pointed out that there is no limit to the good which a ladies' auxiliary can do to a union and the labor movement in general. The Salinas Ladies' Auxiliary now is meeting the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Carpenters Hall, 422 North Main street.

Activities of the auxiliary now are headed by sponsors of a Girl Scout troop and has had a party and other affairs for the girls. The auxiliary organizational effort is being conducted by a committee headed by Mrs. E. D. Herd, who should be contacted by those wishing to join the auxiliary. Persons wishing to become an auxiliary member also can attend the regular meetings, next of which is Wednesday, July 7.

Carpenter Wage
To Be Increased
Under AGC Pact

Wages for union carpenters employed by Associated General Contractors of Northern and Central California will be increased to \$12.14 per hour next week under final terms of the new contract for the craft.

George R. Harter, secretary of Salinas Carpenters Union 925 and Fred Miller, representative of Monterey Carpenters 1323, have been called to numerous meetings in San Francisco and elsewhere during lengthy negotiations for the new agreement.

Settlement of the contract came last Thursday when union officials and contractor representatives gave unanimous approval to the rewritten agreement.

Independent carpenter contractors are expected to meet the new wage.

Carpenters 925
Install Officers
In Salinas Tuesday

Newly elected officers of Salinas Carpenters Union 925 will be installed at the union's meeting on Tuesday, July 6, the election completed at the last meeting.

President—Tom Mill.
Elected were:
Vice President—Herbert Nelson.
Recording Secretary—A. O. Miller.

Trustee—C. R. Humphries, Sr.
Warden—J. T. Stevens.
Financial Secretary and Business Agent—George R. Harter.
Conductor—Carl Helmsdon.

All members of Local 925 are continuing busy as work projects provide ample employment, Harter said. Prospects are good for continued full employment throughout the summer, he added.

ILO Delegation
At Salinas Rodeo

Some 500 delegates of the International Labor Organization, now in convention at San Francisco, were guests of the California Rodeo at Salinas last week-end.

Hosts to the group included officials of the Monterey County AFL Central Labor Union at Salinas and also officers of Teamsters Union 890 of Monterey County. State Federation of Labor Secretary C. J. Haggerty was to accompany the delegation.

Czechs Adopt
Better SS Law

Prague—The Czechoslovak Parliament has unanimously adopted a new social security law which insures all workers, employees and farmers in the country. The law covers 95 per cent of the country's population.

SALINAS CLC
TALKS PLANS
FOR AUXILIARY

Discussion of the work of a ladies auxiliary to central labor council was among highlights of the last meeting of the Monterey County Central Labor Union at Salinas, according to Secretary William G. Kenyon.

A recommendation that such an auxiliary be set up within the council was approved, Kenyon added.

Culinary Alliance 467 informed the council that the Pacific Catering Company at the Rodeo would operate 100 per cent union and added that non-union restaurant operators at King City are urging union houses, through petition, to remove union cards.

Discussion of the annual Kiddies Christmas Party given by the council and recommendation that all union officials become thoroughly familiar with the State Senate Reapportionment measure prior to the November election were other items of business, Kenyon said.

Building Service
Workers Win \$5

New York.—A contract providing \$5 weekly wage boosts and other benefits for 25,000 building service workers was won by Local 32-B, Building Service Employees Intl. Union (AFL). The union joined landlords in appealing for rent increases in hardship cases.

The agreement covers office and loft building workers for three years, but the apartment phase of the contract may be cancelled by either the union or owners next April.

The cancellation clause was included on the insistence of the realty operators, who said they might have to push wages back to the old levels if no rent increases were forthcoming. Both the owners and union spokesmen said they were not calling for blanket lifting of controls.

Pres. David Sullivan of Local 32-B said the union had no intention of accepting lower standards, regardless of what happened to rents. While expressing sympathy with the plight of the owners, he said the union was determined to go forward, not backward, on wages and working conditions.

Teamsters 890
In New Offices

General Teamsters and Warehousemen's Union 890 of Monterey County were established in new headquarters at 274 East Alisal St., Salinas, this week, having moved into the new site early last week.

Larger, more conveniently situated and with a layout which provides private office space for key officials and also a meeting room for small conferences, the new offices were acquired as an added service to members of Local 890, according to Secretary Peter A. Andrade.

Not San Jose!

Through an error in union numbers in last week's paper, it was stated that Bartenders Union 577 and Cooks & Waiters Union 180 would launch an organizing campaign in the Hollister area of San Benito County. Actually this is the jurisdiction of Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467, both Salinas unions.

AFL CANDIDATE



A Republican for many years, Michigan AFL leader John Reid is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Lansing-Flint district. He served as secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor for 13 terms until his defeat for reelection in May.

WHO IS GUILTY?



Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hankinson cry in each other's arms in the New York courtroom where they told the judge why they abandoned their 3-month old baby girl last March. The reasons? Ray is a disabled war veteran who couldn't find a job and lost an Army pension because of an error in his discharge papers.

COURT OKS
PREMIUM PAY
OVERTIME

Washington—Longshoremen are entitled to time and a half for overtime past 40 hours weekly even though they work at night, holiday or week-end premium rates called "overtime" in their contract, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled.

Dividing sharply in a 5 to 3 decision in which Justice William O. Douglas took no part, the court was ruling on two back pay suits brought by rank and file members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (ILA). The men sued for back overtime pay under the wage-hour law. They claimed the law allowed them extra pay for work beyond 40 hours, even though the ILA contract with their employers paid no premium for that time.

The complainants, Bay Ridge Operating Co. and Huron Stevedoring Inc., contended that the premium pay for night work and holiday and week-end work was itself overtime—that any further payment would be "overtime on overtime." Attorneys for the ILA, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Labor Dept. filed court briefs siding with the companies.

Justice Stanley Reed wrote the majority opinion upholding the longshoremen. They carried their own case through two lower courts and the high bench by hiring their own lawyers. Potentially affected are some 100,000 men working on Atlantic and Pacific waterfronts. But Attorney Max R. Simon handling the case said: "The decision will have a very narrow effect, because the portal-to-portal act puts a brake on new suits along this line. We estimate that all recoveries resulting from this decision will total less than \$5 million."

Employer spokesmen had been raising scare rumors of a flood of suits rivaling those arising from the Mt. Clemens Pottery decision of 1946, which started many so-called portal pay suits.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, dissenting with Justice Robert H. Jackson and Harold H. Burton, was bitter at the majority ruling, saying: "The present decision is heedless of a long-standing and socially desirable collective bargaining agreement, and is calculated to foster disputes in an industry which has been happily at peace for more than 30 years."

The system to which he referred was the shape-up method of hiring as practiced in east coast ports.

NLRB Orders First
Decertification Poll
For Professionals

Washington.—Telephone company plant engineers and right-of-way agents were declared "professional employees" under the Taft-Hartley act in the first NLRB ruling on this subject.

The decision affected 286 workers of the Illinois Bell Co. who have been represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) since 1944 in units including non-professional workers. The NLRB ordered a decertification election, which would fulfill the Taft-Hartley principle of removing so-called educated and intellectual workers from general bargaining units.

Portal Pay Act
Holds Down
Overtime Recovery

Washington.—The portal pay act of 1947 comes to the rescue of many employers caught by the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the longshoremen's overtime pay case, Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb said. He promised "a complete statement after careful study has been made" of the decision.

McComb's preliminary statement said "there is, in most instances, a good-faith defense under the portal-to-portal act insofar as payments for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays is concerned, and the fact that there is a 2-year statute of limitations under the act." Effects of the decision are largely limited to the stevedoring industry, he said, and are not so great as ship-owners have claimed.

He added that the wage-hour division of the Labor Dept. will begin enforcement of the overtime law as outlined by the court decision on July 1. He warned that his previous administrative rulings upset by the court have been revoked. Therefore, he said, "some employers will have to make necessary adjustments in their overtime pay practices to come within the scope of the Supreme Court decision."

INJUNCTION AGAINST
RAIL STRIKE EXTENDED

Washington.—Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough came through with another injunction to stop three railroad unions from striking for higher wages and improved working rules.

Goldsborough turned down union counsel's arguments for an end to the temporary restraining order which headed off the scheduled strike just before a May 11 deadline. The unions involved are the Switchmen Union (AFL), the Bro. of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers (unaffiliated) and the Bro. of Locomotive Engineers (unaffiliated).

Fast becoming the nation's labor injunction specialist, Goldsborough gave the unions five days to file an answer to the government's argument for a permanent injunction to prevent a strike. After that, he promised "a speedy final hearing" which he said "may change the picture."

Union leaders here have been carrying on a campaign to convince congressmen that the government seizure of the railroads is phony, merely serving to aid the roads and prevent a strike. They have called for genuine bargaining with the government, and for complete government ownership of the rails.

War Preparation

"The Germans know that their best chance of preparing for another war will be through the maintenance of their monopolistic industrial firms. These firms have had agreements with British and American industry. If these agreements can be continued, revived, or renewed in the future, this country can win the war but Germany will have gone far toward the winning of the peace. . . . We must be prepared to witness the exodus from Germany of political agents who will announce that they are ordinary business men." —Wendell Berge.

Employers' Cries
For 48-Hour Week
Only Smokescreen

Washington (LPA)—Remember those demands from the big industrialists this winter that workers must go on a regular 48-hour workweek? That was supposed to be the answer to the need for more production—and an automatic end of inflation—according to the well-publicized industry statements.

It seems, the AFL has found, that the battle was all fought in the newspapers. In a report in the current issue of Labor's Monthly Survey, the AFL researchers found that "actual efforts to lengthen work hours are so rare as to be insignificant."

The AFL polled its organizers on questions of labor-management relations, and came up with the following list of the ingredients of industrial peace: (a) Management is always ready to meet with union representatives to discuss any matter of mutual concern. (b) On both sides: good faith sincerity, mutual respect, a desire to understand each other's viewpoint, each knows the other will not take unfair advantage. (c) Management always consults with the union before making any change, however slight, in a policy affecting workers. (d) Rapid handling of grievances. (e) Union takes responsibility; does not make excessive demands. (f) Frequent meetings between management and union officers to discuss plant problems build mutual understanding and cooperation.

The AFL's organizers cited 82 companies that are "outstanding for good labor relations," of which 27, according to the AFL, furnish financial reports to unions represented in their plants. This, the Survey points out, "shows marked progress. . . . 20 years ago such sharing of financial information was almost unknown."

Israeli Unions
Ask World
Labor's Aid

Tel Aviv — An appeal to world labor for aid was made here by the Histadrut, combined labor union and cooperative federation of Israel whose members form three-quarters of the Jewish army.

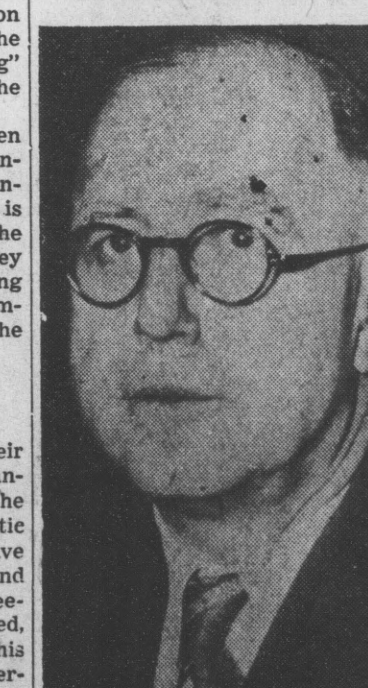
Unions in countries which have not yet recognized Israel or oppose it, such as Britain, were asked to press their governments for recognition. Unions everywhere were asked to further the cause of a just peace in the Middle East by aiding Israel to acquire arms for self-defense and by insisting that their countries send no arms to the invading Arab states.

The Histadrut said it "firmly believed" that the Arab nations would never have invaded Israel without "guidance and support" from London. It declared that it saw no quarrel between the Jewish and Arab peoples themselves, whose vital interests are closely interdependent.

Israel will accept no peace terms which cut down the United Nations partition decision, the Histadrut continued. Israel's unions, with the rest of the people, regard the war for these terms as a matter of life or death.

Despite Britain's complicity in the Arab invasion, the Histadrut regards British unions as friends. It plans to send a workers' delegation to the British Trades Union Congress and will ask whether such a delegation will be welcome.

Schwellenbach Dies



Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, 53, died June 10 at the Walter Reed Hospital after a lingering illness. He had held the job since July 1, 1945, when he succeeded Frances Perkins.

T-H a Threat In
Every Word-Green

WASHINGTON—AFL President William Green declared that "every fibre and tissue of the Taft-Hartley law is so thoroughly malignant that it is wholly beyond remedy or cure, short of complete repeal."

Appearing before the Congressional "Watchdog" Committee which oversees the operation of the law, Mr. Green declared:

"It is not the purpose of this committee to work the destruction of unions and of collective bargaining itself, if it is not the desire of this committee to perpetuate government control over labor-management relations, the committee should promptly call for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law."

In his analysis of the proposed amendments to the law being considered by the committee, the AFL leader concluded in each instance that reinstatement of the original Wagner Act in place of the Taft-Hartley law would be the only change which would bring any real and lasting benefit to organized labor and the nation. He said:

"What will it profit the nation to attempt to correct some of the mistakes written into law by our legislators, no matter how glaring these mistakes may be, if we fail to correct other and even more grotesque errors that were incorporated into it over a widespread public protest and over the vehement objection of the nation's Chief Executive?"

Mr. Green hit at the restrictions and limitations imposed by the Taft-Hartley law upon the collective bargaining process as it affects the issue of union security. He said that to repeal the union shop authorization election requirement, as proposed, is not the remedy.

In defense of the closed shop, Mr. Green cited the fact that in the 2-year period preceding the enactment of the new labor law, there was not a single "major industrial dispute over the issue of the closed shop."

"On the contrary," he said, "the firmest basis for peaceful amicable and cooperative relationship between workers and employers existed in the very industries in which the closed shop was the rule."

Removal of all restrictions on the union security issue is the only means of "repairing the damage the Taft-Hartley law has inflicted upon the voluntary relations of labor and management," Mr. Green asserted.

The AFL spokesman charged that collective bargaining is being strangled by deals resulting from the imposition by the Taft-Hartley law of a staggering workload on the National Labor Relations Board. The remedy, again, is repeal of the law, he said.

On the subject of industry-wide bargaining, Mr. Green lashed at those who would restrict labor's bargaining power in the face of present trends which show a growing economic strength on the part of the nation's industrial giants.

"The 80th Congress has failed to adopt measures essential to achieve economic stability and to protect wage earners against the ravages of price inflation. Within the last

few years the nation has experienced rapid concentration of enormous economic power in the hands of a few corporations. The speed and scope of this last wave of economic concentration in corporate hands has far exceeded anything of this kind ever recorded in history."

"Does the committee suggest that there is anything resembling the balance of bargaining power between a giant corporate aggregate and a union? Or does the committee go even beyond that and suggest that a corporate giant should be confronted only by pygmy unions? The very fact that in the cycle of inflation since the end of the war, living costs have considerably outrun the wage income, is conclusive proof of the fact that economic power has not been on labor's side."

"Industry-wide bargaining has never been a threat to the small employer, but a help to him. It helped stabilize competitive wage costs for him. Whenever we find the typical employer to be small and the union relatively large, as in the apparel industry, we find that industry-wide bargaining is productive of a high degree of union-management cooperation and industrial peace."

"As your committee well knows, even in an industry as complex as building and construction, it was possible to achieve a high measure of cooperation between workers and employers, directly as the result of industry-wide voluntary agreement."

"Interference with industry-wide agreements between unions and employers can easily be interference with the most constructive contribution to industrial self-government."

Teamsters' Union
Cleared by NLRB

Washington (LPA)—The attempt of a Massachusetts trucker, Henry Rabouin, to violate his union contract, and then put the blame on the union with the aid of the Taft-Hartley law, fell flat. The NLRB's trial examiner ruled that Local 294, Intl Brotherhood of Teamsters-AFL, was in its rights in its attempts to force Rabouin to live up to his contract.

Rabouin had tried to repudiate a contract agreed to before the passage of Taft-Hartley by his authorized collective bargaining agent. When the union insisted he honor it, Rabouin charged "secondary boycott, featherbedding" and all sorts of terrible things. But Trial Examiner Charles W. Wittmeyer pointed out in his decision that the contract is enforceable, that it is perfectly legal to demand a leaser of Rabouin trucks hire union men, and to insist that a union driver be paid for work done by a non-union man, in violation of the contract.

The NLRB examiner said, however, that Local 294's attempt to discourage the business of a Montgomery Ward outlet in up-state New York, because it has its hauling done by non-union trucking firms, constitutes a secondary boycott.

Interestingly enough, although Whittemore resolved six of the seven charges against Local 294 in favor of the union, only one against it, the NLRB press release, from which daily press reporters write their stories, led off with the one count against the Teamsters.

On alleged charges of helping the AFL to get that contract while the CIO union was on strike there, Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle was branded a strikebreaker by the Wayne council in a complaint to CIO Pres. Philip Murray. No action has been taken so far as known. Scholle maintained that the CIO union was no longer a CIO union as it had defied his instructions to affiliate with the United Retail Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Remain Neutral, Jobless Pay Chiefs Urged
Windsor, Ontario (LPA)—Organized labor will resist "any attempts to transform unemployment insurance and public employment services from a measure of security into an instrument of coercion, depressing of wage rates and working conditions and union-busting" the International Association of Public Employment Services was told at its convention here last week.

Paul Sifton, National Legislative Representative of the United Auto Workers, warned that such results would follow if any of several proposals now before Congress were to become law, and break up the present federal-state systems into 51 uncoordinated and competing units.

He especially attacked the proposals on financing jobless insurance provided in the Harbess bill for 100 per cent tax offset, the MacKinnon bill which would achieve almost the same result and proposals to remove the power of the Bureau of Employment Security and the U.S. Employment Service to set standards for job referrals to prevent strike-breaking.

He urged the unemployment insurance administrators at the convention "not to allow yourselves to be used as tools by those who would balkanize and destroy the federal-state unemployment insurance program and the public employment service system."

AFL Discards Backdoor
Dime Bar Contract
Detroit.—The AFL Cooks & Waiters union threw out the backdoor contract with the Dime Bar, made while a CIO union was on strike there. Myra Wolfgang of the AFL wrote to the Wayne County CIO Council that her union had never before accepted a contract under such conditions and would not now. The bar is in the thick of a CIO district.

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Where Present Congress Stands

Based on its record of performance the present Congress stands out as probably the most reactionary of our entire history. Its chief concern seems to have been to clutter our statutes with anti-labor legislation of the most menacing sort and to give juicy plums to the large profiteers that curse our land. Aside from these two outstanding evil bents for which the American people already have paid an enormous price, our present Congress has been very appropriately dubbed "The Do-Nothing Congress."

This Congress has squandered twenty billion dollars to help bolster up reaction and present-day fascism in Europe and Asia, particularly in Greece, Turkey and China. Instead of reducing our national debt with a liberal portion of the forty billion dollars a year they have mulcted from the American people by direct and indirect taxation, they have increased that debt over and above what it already was. Badly needed relief legislation has been skipped.

In the name of economy, which has failed completely to materialize, since they spend more than ever, they have greatly reduced appropriations for education and particularly stripped the labor department down till it now is little else than a skeleton of the efficient branch of our government it formerly was. To wreck the labor department still further important activities affecting labor vitally have been transferred to other departments.

The remedy is to replace the many bad eggs now in Congress with good ones.

Every Four Years It Happens

We are now passing through the period that hits us every four years, when national conventions are held and candidates for president and vice president of the United States are nominated. Political parties vie with one another in presenting something that they hope the American public will go for in the November election.

There is a marked difference between minority and the two old parties that hold most of the offices in all our states. That difference is that in the case of minority parties they generally present definite platforms setting forth what they hope the American people will adopt, while the two majority parties are chiefly interested in keeping or placing their government officials back into power.

To get the necessary votes to get elected politicians are continually seeking to find out what people are thinking about and what they want. They favor what the people seem to want most. But as a rule they have not the slightest intention of making good their promises. Their political philosophy is to promise anything that will get the votes needed to be elected. Once in they proceed to do us as the present Congress is doing at the present time. Right now the politicians are busy trying to hoodwink us on the Presidency and of course on Congress.

Your Social Security

With all its defects and imperfections the social security for which employees throughout the United States have deductions taken out of each week's pay check contains more insurance, especially for a family man, than most people realize.

Old-age pensions are part of this insurance and many employees think of this as the only benefit they have to look forward to. However, such old-age allowances do not come due nor are they payable until the insured reaches the age of 65.

But there are many people, who have paid many years of social security deductions, who die long before they reach the age at which they are entitled to receive pensions. In case such a worker has dependents, such as a wife and minor children they are entitled to insurance.

If you know of anyone, where an employee has passed away, where a widow and minor children are left behind make it your business to find out if the matter of the insurance they are entitled to has been taken care of. The place to attend to this matter is the nearest social security office. Unless a case is reported within three months what insurance runs over three months is lost.

When the last depression hit many people, who were buying homes on the installment plan, lost them when they no longer could meet the monthly payments. If you are buying a home now get it paid for as soon as possible. The faster you pay for it the sooner you will become independent. Once you own it you are not so apt to lose it.

During late June and early July of 1948 the political guns of the two old political parties will be booming. It will be up to the voters to separate the chaff from the wheat, that is, the bunk from the genuine.

Consumer Debts Pile Up

By FEDERATED PRESS

Worries about debts are again hounding millions of American families.

The extent to which high prices are forcing consumers into indebtedness is at a real danger point. Total consumer debt in April stood at \$13.6 billion, a rise of \$3 billion in the past 12 months. Consumer debt outstanding has about doubled since price control lapsed in mid-1946. It is now \$6 billion greater than what it was in the boom year of 1929.

This large increase in consumer indebtedness is only one reflection of the undermining of living standards by inflation. A Federal Reserve Board survey of consumer finances shows that American families will be worse off in 1948 than a year ago. And in 1947 they were worse off than in 1946.

The survey found that consumer indebtedness is going up and that more goods are being bought on time payments than a year ago. It pointed out that there will have to be "a further substantial increase in the volume of mortgage credit" if people are to buy the new homes they need.

The survey further revealed that three million families cashed in all their savings bonds in 1947. Fewer families are able to save this year and more of them are cashing in their remaining savings bonds. Recently the redemption of savings bonds, particularly Series E bonds bought by low and middle income families, have outstripped the purchase of new bonds.

Half of the families covered by the survey reported they had higher incomes in 1947 than in 1946. But the survey disclosed that "a considerable number of these" felt they were worse off financially because of "the higher cost of living."

About 30 per cent of the families reported little or no change in income. With higher prices, this meant that these families were considerably worse off. Some 20 per cent of the families suffered a drop in income.

Thus, 50 per cent of American families with the same or lower incomes had their living standards cut by higher prices. And a considerable number with high money incomes could not keep pace with rising prices. The majority of American families last year had their living standards reduced or had to borrow to sustain their manner of living.

This trend was reflected in the reliance on installment purchases of consumer durable goods. About nine million consumers bought durable goods on time last year, nearly twice as many as in 1946. One out of every three cars and two out of every five other durables were bought on credit.

The survey found that 20 per cent of American families spent more than they earned last year. In 1946, over-spending was concentrated in the groups making less than \$3000 a year. By 1947, over-spending was spreading to the groups making between \$3000 and \$5000 a year as the middle income groups also began to feel the effects of inflation.

The findings of the Federal Reserve Board survey underscore the growing pressure of inflation on living costs. The majority of families are worse off today in terms of real income—what they can buy with their wages and salaries—than they were a year ago. Twenty per cent are spending more than they earn and going into debt. A substantial number of families have seen their savings melt away and have no backlog to fall back upon.

The worst aspect of the whole situation is that it is going to get worse. Living costs are still going up so that the squeeze on living standards will become worse. More and more families will find themselves priced out of the market for everything except bare essentials. This destruction of living standards can have but one end result—a depression as the people find themselves without the means to buy the goods they need and which industry is producing in larger quantities than ever before.

Political Show On

By M. H. HEDGES, Labor Press Associates Feature Writer

The four-year political circus is about to open its season in Philadelphia, with the national conventions. From now on, the red-fire, the panoply of processions, noisy bands, parade of clowns will dazzle the eye—and make it hard for any citizen to pick a real leader for the crucial four years ahead. But Americans will try. Over the years the electorate has done pretty well about picking good men. The issues—war or peace, prosperity or depression, liberty or oppression—are momentous. Fortunately, Americans are learning that they can do something about economics, by the way they vote. This year above all years, they need to be right.

Some of the issues have hardly got out into the open. Here are some.

(1) Cooperation with European countries having labor governments. There is considerable strength on the right for the view that because a government calls itself socialist, we should pass it by. The test, of course, is: does the socialist government stand for civil liberty? If it does, it belongs with the democracies, not with the totalitarian states.

(2) Shall public power be wrecked by underhanded measures, like riders on appropriations bills?

(3) Shall snooping campaigns drive good men out of the government?

(4) Shall planning be advanced as a great tool of progress?

(5) Shall social security be widened and strengthened, or curtailed and sabotaged?

(5) Shall popular education be open to all including labor?

These issues will be present at every gathering of candidates in the coming months. The danger is that concentration on presidential candidates, to the neglect of congressional, will be the order of the day. This is a natural error. It is not likely to bring results. Considering the present circumstances, labor would be smart to concentrate on congressional candidates in an effort to change the complexion of the Congress. As far as labor goes, the main show is Congress and the side show, the presidential contest.

Congress has for all intents and purposes been the government since 1946. It has aimed to be the government, and it has pretty well succeeded. Whether this has been a violation of constitutional procedures is not easily ascertained, but the Congress has moved against the executive branch, on several fronts, and has moved toward administrative control. This trend has been directly against labor and liberal policies. It should be halted; it must be halted. There is little use to send a fair, liberal man into the presidency, if a controlled, narrow, unrepresentative Congress returns to follow reactionary policies. The task of freshening up Congress is not superhuman. It can be done by an orderly, sustained, patient campaign. Precinct work, the ringing of doorbells, the shoveling of devoted campaign workers, far away from red-fire and noisy bands, can do the work.

Tell Your Family

Did you read the recent article in this paper on "How to Lose Social Security Benefits"? If you did, you no doubt recall how workers lose out because they fail to call on the Social Security Administration when they are 65 years of age. This article will tell you how workers' survivors lose Social Security Benefits.

Every pay day, 1 per cent of your check goes toward your Old Age and Survivors Insurance. This 1 per cent does two things: it builds an an-

nuity for your old age, and in the event you do not reach age 65, it provides a form of life insurance for your survivors. It is particularly good life insurance if you should leave a wife and minor children. It is hard to believe, but many workers do not tell their families of this life insurance. Perhaps so much carelessness exists in this connection because most of us do not like to think of death. Consequently, many families fail to collect benefits to which they would have been entitled had they filed a claim on time. In death cases, it is necessary for the survivors to file a claim and file it on time. The Social Security Administration attempts to contact survivors of all deceased workers, but it is primarily the responsibility of the survivors to contact the Social Security Administration.

In cases where survivors are eligible for monthly payments, the law limits retroactive payments to three months from the date of filing the claim. Suppose, for example, a wage earner died and left a widow with minor children and the widow failed to file until 9 months had elapsed, she would lose all but three months benefits for herself and the children—a six months' loss.

In other cases, where no monthly benefits are payable, a lump sum might be payable. There is a two year limitation on filing for such payments. Here again, many individuals wait until after the two years because they have not been informed about Social Security survivors benefits.

Are times so good that workers' survivors do not need the money which is rightfully theirs? The answer, obviously, is no, because they are not informed or are misinformed, they lose out. While it is true that a wage earner must have worked in covered employment for a certain minimum time in order for survivors' benefits to be payable, the periods of time are different in every individual case. Since very few of us have the time or the inclination to become experts on the Social Security Act, the only important thing to know about survivors' benefits is that in the case of a death in your immediate family, or in the event you have paid the funeral expenses for anyone, be sure to contact your nearest Social Security Administration Office. Let them figure out the details—they will advise you correctly. Be sure to tell your family about this, too!



Labor's Goal: Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

ONE YEAR of 'LABOR PEACE' TAFT-HARTLEY

Washington—The first anniversary of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law, June 23, finds it working just as the labor movement predicted a year ago—as an employer instrument for opposing and crushing organized labor.

Since the Taft-Hartley act went into full effect last August 22, the NLRB has been enforcing factory owners' law. Day by day it is leaving the Wagner act, which guaranteed labor's right to organize and bargain, farther behind. Here are some results of the law, from NLRB figures complete through March 1948:

1. Unions submitted only 3,400 petitions for certification under the Taft-Hartley law. In a similar period in 1947 under the Wagner act unions filed about 6,300 petitions.

2. The NLRB held only 1,377 representation elections under the new law. The full fiscal year 1947 saw 6,920 votes under the Wagner act.

3. Union victories (including those of company outfits terming themselves "independents") amounted to only 70 per cent of all elections. The Wagner act record was 75 per cent.

4. The number of workers voting "no union" in NLRB elections rose from 22 per cent in Wagner act days to 29 per cent under the Taft-Hartley law.

5. The T-H law authorized decertification elections, for bosses who wanted to rid their plant of a union. Employers won 39 of the 60 decertification polls attempted, even though only half the workers voted against the union.

In addition, the number of unfair labor practice charges the new law allowed unions to bring against employers dropped sharply. Since the T-H law permits unions to be charged with unfair labor practices for the first time, 519 such cases have been brought to the NLRB. Most of them were filed by employers.

NLRB Change

Given an anti-labor law to enforce, the NLRB by that fact became an anti-labor instrument. Bituminous coal operators in May insisted that the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) had broken the law by refusing to bargain. In a few hours NLRB Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham was in federal court, where he got an injunction

against the union to enforce the employers' will.

In a long series of cases the NLRB has taken up the printing and publishing employer complaint that the Intl. Typographical Union (AFL) is breaking the T-H law. One NLRB officer acts as trial examiner, a second NLRB man accuses the union and industry lawyers sit in and help the NLRB man build up his case.

The scope of the Taft-Hartley law is being widened by Denham and the 5-man board. Under the Wagner act, Congress kept the NLRB constantly short of funds, but it found extra money for the agency when it had the T-H law to enforce. While its legal jurisdiction is still the same as before, covering industries affecting interstate commerce, the NLRB has decided to stretch it as far as possible.

President Truman has made a strong start in making use of the power given him by the Taft-Hartley law to intervene in strikes which he thinks threaten national health and safety. The miners' stoppage to enforce their welfare fund demands was examined by a presidential inquiry board. Then Truman, following T-H procedure, told the Justice Dept. to halt the strike by injunction. The UMW and its president, John L. Lewis, were heavily fined.

In the United Packinghouse Workers strike against the meat giants Truman's Taft-Hartley board of inquiry saw no chance to use an injunction but backed up the employers' position on wages. When long lines phone workers seeking a raise were declared in the "national emergency" class under the T-H law, they signed a contract without a general wage raise. AFL atomic workers at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and waterfront un-

ions have also been interrupted in bargaining by Taft-Hartley emergency procedures.

Rulings

Here are some of the rulings the NLRB has made in enforcing the new law:

1. Scabs will vote in an election held in a plant which is being struck.

2. Employers may force workers to attend anti-union rallies in the plant just before voting in an NLRB election.

3. The NLRB will issue no order benefiting a union which has failed to file non-Communist affidavits and other data, even in decisions of old Wagner act cases.

4. The union shop will not be authorized in interstate commerce in states where the state law does not permit it.

HINTS for your HOME

Meat ought to supply about one-sixth of each individual's daily needs.

This means that the day's main meat dish should contain about half an ounce of protein for each person.

How to chart this essential?

Consult one of the most valuable little books ever to be given away free—Money Saving Main Dishes, a volume of 150 tested recipes especially prepared by the bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics at Washington to help housewives save money while feeding their families adequately and saving grains for shipment to Europe and Asia.

The section on meat assumes that you can cut your meat costs about a third if you follow the suggested menus. If you've already been buying thrifty and using economy cuts instead of steaks and chops, you probably won't. But you may want to check the list. It's to make sure that you aren't short-changing your family on nutrition.

MEASURING PROTEINS

Take that necessary half ounce of protein, for instance. You will need three ounces of meat with small amounts of bone or visible fat to get the half ounce of protein. This includes beef stew meat, veal cutlet, rolled rib roast, round steak, boned rump roast, frankfurters. Cuts with moderate amount of bone and visible fat, such as standing rib roast, rump roast with bone, lamb shoulder roast or pork chops will provide their protein yield at four ounces per person.

You will need five ounces of bacon, pork sausage, spare ribs and other cuts with much fat or bone. Three and a half ounces of luncheon meats, such as bologna or frankfurters is sufficient to give a half ounce of protein.

Generally, servings contain a little over the average in protein so quantities are listed in terms of average servings, too. You get one to two servings out of a pound of shank, brisket, plate, short ribs, spareribs, breast of lamb or veal. You get two to three servings out of whole or end cuts of beef round, veal leg or shoulder, ham with bone in, steaks, chops or roasts from loin, rump or rib sections.

You get three to five servings out of center cuts of beef round or lamb or veal cutlets or chuck. You get four to five servings out of ground meat, boneless stew meat, liver or other variety or boneless meats.

Try buying U.S. Good Commercial or even Utility grades of beef, the booklet suggests, instead of Prime or Choice, the top grades, you usually pay less per pound. Also, you may get more lean meat to the pound because less expensive meats usually have less marbling of fat. The protein in less tender cuts is just as good nutritionally as in the expensive cuts, too—even better in some of the variety meats.

There are two basic methods of cooking the less tender cuts—long slow cooking as in braising or stewing, taking care to brown the meat first in a little fat for extra flavor, or grinding, pounding or scoring before cooking. Ground meat cooks as quickly as the most tender cut. Pounding or scoring with a knife before cooking is similar in effect to grinding but tenderizes meat less.



Apprentices May Build Own School

Washington, D. C.—If a project under consideration in Canton, Ohio, becomes a reality, the city will have instituted something new in apprentice training, according to the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor.

The proposed project is the construction by apprentices, under supervision of journeymen, of a building trades school at which apprentices in those crafts would receive the related classroom instruction they must have.

Utility Workers Win Increase

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A 12 cent hourly wage increase for 1,800 AFL and CIO workers was provided in 1-year contracts signed by the Pennsylvania Electric Co.

The new agreement covers about 1,400 production and maintenance employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and 400 Eastern Division employees who are members of the Utility Workers' Union (CIO).

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MINUTES

Central Labor Council

Minutes of the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council of the meeting of June 15, 1948.

Meeting was called to order by President Robinson.

The roll call showed the presence of six delegates from five locals. Regular officers present were President Robinson and Secretary-Treasurer Edwards.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as read.

Mrs. Moreau gave a report from the A. F. of L. Political and Educational Committee. This committee has agreed to work hard for Senate reapportionment. The question of further endorsements for candidates will be brought up at the next meeting, probably June 23. The real difficulty has been that the activities of the committee and of the central labor councils have not reached out to the membership. The committee also needs funds.

Various communications were presented and considered.

The representative of the Typographical Union reported that his union is willing to pay the increased dues to the Central Labor Council as proposed in the pending amendments to the constitution.

It was moved, seconded and passed to lay on the table until the next meeting the question of amending the constitution.

The Barbers reported that they are to have a meeting the next night.

The Glass Bottle Blowers reported no meeting.

The Typographical Union reported a routine meeting and that they approved of the proposed changes in the constitution.

The Butchers reported that at their last meeting they admitted two new members. Their meeting place is now the Sky Room in the Hotel San Carlos.

There was some discussion as to how to get more delegates to attend the council meetings—especially in view of the proposals for changes in the constitution.

The secretary-treasurer, Wayne Edwards, was given a leave of absence for July and August and Mrs. Moreau was appointed acting secretary for that time.

The financial report was read and accepted and the meeting adjourned.

WAYNE EDWARDS, Secy.

Graduate 178 at San Diego Meet

San Diego—More than 300 joint apprenticeship committeemen, advisory and trainees of the vocational trades program gathered on Wednesday of last week in the Rose Room of the U. S. Grant Hotel for a dinner program and graduation ceremonies for 178 apprentices in various crafts.

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DOUBLE HONORS



President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) beams as Mrs. Henry Spencer, wife of a Hawaiian delegate to the union's 51st convention, drapes leis over his head. The musicians' leader was also honored by other delegates who named him to his 9th consecutive term as president.

NLRB Reviews Rules on Wage Increases With Election Pending

By JACK ABBOTT

In a recent decision the NLRB reviewed the rules governing the granting of wage increases while an election is pending. The case involved Wilson & Co., meat packing concern whose labor relations have achieved notoriety, and Local 667, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL).

As a general matter the board has held that an employer has the right to grant and announce wage increases during a union's organizational campaign. But it has also held that he cannot grant the increases in order to induce the workers to reject the union as their bargaining representative.

In practice, most raises granted during an organizational campaign are given to influence the workers against the union. But it is not always easy to produce the sort of "proof" the NLRB requires.

In the Wilson case the NLRB found that the plant officials had known of a pending wage increase for some 60 days prior to the day on which the union members were scheduled to meet and pay their initiation fees. The company, however, took that particular day to announce the increase and made the new rates retroactive to the date of the union's first organizational meeting.

This was not pure coincidence. A plant superintendent even made the statement that he was going to withhold the checks of the Negro workers so that they would not have the funds with which to pay their initiation fees.

Unfortunately, union organizers rarely run into plant superintendents who "give the game away" as clearly as this one did.

STATE LAW FIRST
Among other of its disreputable features, the Taft-Hartley act contains a clause which has been interpreted by the NLRB to mean that a state law which bars the union shop takes precedence over the federal law which permits contracts containing this protective clause.

In 1942 the AFL was certified as the representative of the workers at the Algoma Plywood Co. plant in Wisconsin. In 1943 the company and the union signed a maintenance contract in accordance with a War Labor Board ruling, and this agreement was renewed from year to year thereafter.

Early in 1947 (prior to the passage of the Taft law) one employee refused to pay his dues and he was later discharged at the request of the union.

The "free-rider" appealed to the

Wisconsin Employment Relations Board. That body ruled that the employer was liable for back pay to his employee, because no election had been held under state auspices, as is required by Wisconsin law where the employer and the union enter into a maintenance of membership agreement.

The employer argued that there was no such requirement under federal law (at that time) and that he would have broken his contract with the union if he had refused to discharge the defaulting employee.

The employer appealed the case and several weeks ago the Wisconsin supreme court ruled: "... that the mere certification (by the NLRB) of a union as bargaining unit in a particular plant is not such a general assumption of jurisdiction over all the employment relations of the company as would out the state board of all jurisdiction."

Behind the legal verbiage of the decision is the plain fact that in its own opinion, the Wisconsin court has the power to limit the rights of a certified union, with respect to the contract for which it may bargain.

This means that if the state chooses to outlaw maintenance of membership, check-off or bargaining on a company-wide or nationwide basis, that decision will be binding on the NLRB. Since state legislatures for the most part are notorious for anti-union legislation this precedent, if followed, will make a mockery of the NLRB.

Since union-busting is the style today, you can hardly blame Wisconsin for trying to get in on the act.

Muckraking

"When there is muck to be raked, it must be raked, and the public must know of it, that it may mete out justice—"

"Publicity is a great purifier because it sets in motion the forces of public opinion, and in this country public opinion controls the courses of the nation." Charles Evans Hughes.

News Items About APPRENTICES

The Apprentice of Today Is the Journeyman of Tomorrow

Monterey Carpentry JAC:

In discussing request for approval of a food products company, members recognized that the type of carpentry work generally done in canneries would be of a specialized nature and therefore could not train an apprentice to become an over-all journeyman. They also recognized that the type of construction which is typical in canneries would be of value to an apprentice. Therefore, they approved the canneries as a training shop for heavy construction work, with the provision that an apprentice will be given not more than one year of training on this type of construction.

SIU PROTESTS BOARD RULING

New York, (LPA)—The Seafarers' International Union-AFL has objected to the NLRB's efforts to short-change the union on a bargaining unit. SIU just won a representation election with the Cities Service Co., a tanker outfit which has for years resisted unionization of its fleet.

The petition for the election included all unlicensed personnel except radio operators and pursers, who were employed on the company's ships. Now the board has ruled that the men on eight ships acquired since the election and one which didn't touch an American port during the election, don't have to be included in the bargaining.

The Seafarers have asked the NLRB to amend its decision, pointing out that in the case of the Isthmian Steamship Co., the board ruled that all unlicensed personnel on Isthmian ships came in the bargaining unit, whether the company had the ships before the election or not.

"It is well-known in the maritime industry," the SIU petition states, "that ship owners are always buying, chartering or selling vessels. It is entirely different than a shore-side industry where plants are very seldom bought and sold with such frequency as ships are bought and sold."

In 1927, as a result of building trades workers' strikes for the 10-hour day, the Mechanics Union of Trades Assn. was organized in Philadelphia.



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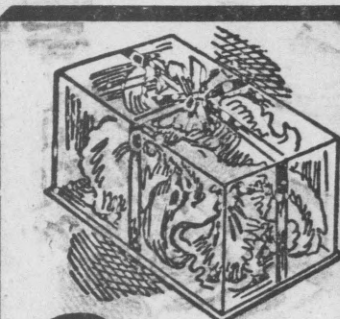
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A PENNY SAVED



GREEN EXPLAINS T-H ACT TO THE BALL COMMITTEE

Washington (LPA)—AFL President William Green wasn't impressed by the Joint Labor-Management Committee's attempts to limit its hearings on the Taft-Hartley law to those phases Chairman Joseph Ball (R, Minn.) wants to discuss. "This is not sound legislative practice," he told Ball and his colleagues. Then Green gave the committee one of the most complete analyses of the Act it has heard to date.

The Taft-Hartley law "is so thoroughly malignant that it is wholly beyond remedy or cure, short of repeal of the entire enactment placed on the law books in August 1947," the AFL leader said. He attacked the T-H requirement of special NLRB polls to the signing of a union shop contract, and the anti-laborites' claim that union members don't agree with their unions' policies. Citing the huge margins by which unions have won the authorization ballots, Green said: "This vote was a vote of confidence of union members in their leadership."

It demonstrates too, President Green pointed out, the injustice of Taft-Hartley's ban against the closed shop. That the closed shop is conducive to good industrial relations is provided by the history of the garment, construction, and pottery industries, Green said. All of these industries in which labor-management cooperation has been outstanding have traditionally been closed-shop.

To the proposal from Committee members to set up a series of labor courts, or putting labor cases into the regular courts, Green replied: "Surely the Committee must realize that the federal courts, already overburdened, are ill-equipped to invade the whole field of administrative decision in a highly complex and specialized field."

The AFL leader had nothing but scorn for the much publicized industry plans for "tightening" Taft-Hartley to prevent strikes. The high cost of living is the main cause of strikes, he explained, and neither the Taft-Hartley law nor anything like it can help this situation.

He called attention to the industry-wide collective bargaining that prevails in the garment and building trades to refute the claim that industry-wide bargaining hurts small employers. "Whenever we find the typical employer to be small and the union relatively large, as in the apparel industry, industry-wide bargaining is productive of a high degree of union-management cooperation and industrial peace," Green said.

On the "problem" of welfare funds, Green was brief and to the point: "The answer is simple: collective bargaining."

Of particular value was the appendix to President Green's testimony which analyzes the effect of Taft-Hartley, as it now stands, upon collective bargaining.

The AFL sent a questionnaire to 170 key union people throughout the country. Replies demonstrate that Taft-Hartley has almost robbed the NLRB of its usefulness to organized labor, by slowing up its work and by establishing wide areas of employer-initiated complaints.

In many organizing situations, the AFL survey shows, "thru employer stalling and the slow process of board procedure, the employees are bound to lose interest in the union."

"In addition, NLRB personnel in the field offices seem to be adopting a new attitude towards union charges of unfair labor practices." Board officials are forcing union agents to do the sort of investigatory work which is properly the government's responsibility, and dismissing union petitions that do

not meet all the niceties, he said.

The board's interpretation of the employer's free speech section of Taft-Hartley "has been turned into one of the most vicious and diabolical instruments ever placed at the disposal of anti-union employers." One case discussed by the AFL shows how an employer converted an 85 per cent pro-union group into a majority non-union outfit.

Summing up, the AFL president said: "In effect, the act has provided anti-union employers with new weapons which they have not been reluctant to utilize. The act furnishes employers with convenient excuse to delay collective bargaining negotiations and to object to proposals to which they would otherwise agree. By turning the balance of bargaining strength in favor of employers, the act stifened employer resistance to the granting of third-round wage increases."

"The total effect of the Taft-Hartley law on union-management relations can be summarized as one of frustration. The law has given a new weapon to the enemies of labor, a weapon with which they are able to frustrate the desire of employees for representation through unions. While many fair-minded employers have continued to deal frankly and honestly with the unions of their employees, the law has discriminated against them by helping their anti-union competitors."

IATSE Joins Drive Against Youth Delinquency

New York.—Special screening of a film combating juvenile delinquency will be named by volunteers from the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees & Moving Picture Machine Operators (AFL).

In a letter to all locals, IATSE President Richard F. Walsh asked union members to volunteer their services at special showings of Report for Action, 2-reel film produced by the Theatre Owners of America as part of their program to fight juvenile delinquency.

In December, 1900, a committee of the San Francisco Labor Council issued a call for a meeting of the unions of California to consider the formation of a state federation. The meeting was held in San Francisco from January 7 to 9, 1901.

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Mfg. Employment In Durable Goods Shows Increase

Factory employment in California manufacturing industries decreased by approximately 2,700 production workers between April and May, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, announced Monday. Labor disputes, continued reductions in shipbuilding and apparel, and material shortages were primarily responsible for this loss.

Preliminary tabulations indicate that the number of production workers declined to 456,000 in May from 458,700 the previous month. The current level compares with the May 1947 total of 467,800.

The factory force in nondurable goods industries, however, increased by more than 1,000 production workers in May, reflecting seasonal gains in fish canning and beet sugar. Termination of a work stoppage in the meat packing industry also contributed to the April-May increase. Nondurable goods wage earners numbered 198,400 in May compared with 197,200 in April. Employment in the nondurable goods division this May is almost 8,000 above the year-ago level of 190,500.

Employment in apparel plants dropped to 30,600 production workers in May, almost 7,000 below the February 1948 peak of 37,400 but more than 3,000 above a year ago.

With the exception of a seasonal rise in the lumber industry, every industry group in the durable goods division lost production workers in May. The sharpest contractions were registered in shipbuilding, automobiles, iron and steel, and aircraft. Durable goods industries as a whole employed 257,600 factory workers in May compared with 261,500 in April. In May a year ago, 277,300 wage earners were at work in California durable goods plants.

MFG. INJURIES AGAIN INCREASE

In a seasonal reversal of the declining trend evident in the last quarter of 1947, the manufacturing injury-frequency rate turned upward in the first three months of 1948, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

From a low level of 13.4 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked in December 1947, the all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate moved to 13.6 in January, to 14.1 in February, and to 14.5 in March.

Attorney Dies

San Francisco.—John G. Lawlor, one of the first defense attorneys in the Mooney-Billings case, was found dead in his hotel room, apparently from a heart attack. He was 68.

With Local 890
GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS' UNION
LOCAL 890
Monterey, County
Main and John Streets
Salinas, California

Important: The following Shop Stewards will be called to a special meeting to be held at the Teamsters Office, 274 E. Alisal Street on Thursday, June 24 at 8 p.m.:

George Eldridge, Floyd Hammons, Clint Graham, Raymond Garcia, Guy Loucks, Elmer Corbin, Chester Forward, Ben Harbin, Earl Hosford, Ras Young, Bernard Sepulveda, Gerald Burnes, Ray Burditt, M. H. McBride, A. E. Underwood, Annette Shaw, Clarice Slater, Mae Wilson, Elmo Johnson, C. W. Long, B. A. Lopez, Sam Jordan, O. L. Wright, Jack Lambertin, Jack McDaris, Art Bernard, Robt. Weaver, Henry Parma, Gabe Settrini.

It is important that all stewards attend this meeting so that we may acquaint ourselves with present day problems affecting all organizations. You are also being notified individually regarding this meeting; failure to appear will be subject to non-remittance of dues.

The next regular meeting of your Union will be held at Carpenters Hall on Wednesday, July 7th at 8 p.m. Reason for this is that President Harris and Secretary Andrade will be attending a very important conference called by our International at Bellingham, Wash. during the first part of July.

The regular meeting for Monterey will be held on Thursday, July 8th. There's no change in the Monterey schedule.

All of our members employed at Del Monte in the Monterey Peninsula, a meeting is scheduled for this group for Wednesday, June 23 at the Monterey office, time 7 p.m.

All of our members formerly employed at C. B. Gentry are being called to a meeting to be held at the Gilroy City Hall on Tuesday, June 22 at 8 p.m. for the discussion of wages for the year 1948-49.

Vets Eligible for Navy Commissions

Commissions in the Naval Reserve have been authorized for 3,000 additional Navy and Coast Guard veterans of World War II who are now members of this sea-going branch of the service.

Under a program, designed to benefit qualified veterans, who through lack of service or opportunity were not eligible for advancement to commissioned rank during the war, members of the Organized or Volunteer Naval Reserve may now apply to any Navy Officer Procurement office for appointment to commissioned rank.

The qualifications for commissions are:

Each applicant must have honorably served as an enlisted man or warrant officer in the Navy, Naval Reserve, Coast Guard or Coast Guard Reserve in World War II between December 7, 1941, to September 2, 1945; have been separated from the service with an honorable discharge; be a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States for at least 10 years; be not less than 19 nor more than 30 years of age; have successfully completed a four-year course at an accredited college (up to two years of college may be waived, year for year, for active duty during the war); be physically qualified, be enlisted in the Naval Reserve; and establish mental, moral, and professional fitness.

More 'Study' Ahead For Health Bill

Washington.—The Senate subcommittee on health will continue to study health legislation for another year, the Senate labor committee decided.

While organized labor and liberal spokesmen have been demanding a genuine federal health insurance program ever since World War II, no legislation has emerged from the committee. Republicans have favored a bill by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) providing for a federal program written into the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

In an address to the Massachusetts Law Society, Mr. Justice Jackson once mentioned the Saturday Evening Post as one of a number of organizations openly anti-democratic.

AFL Asks Repeal Of Amusement Tax

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor is calling upon the affiliated organizations to request their representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the 20 per cent federal amusement tax. It is considered a contributing factor in increasing unemployment among musicians.

The American Federation of Musicians is greatly handicapped because of this tax which the public is required to pay in theaters and other amusement places. This is being adversely felt by the American Federation of Musicians together with the American Federation of Labor.

Cal. Construction Leads All States

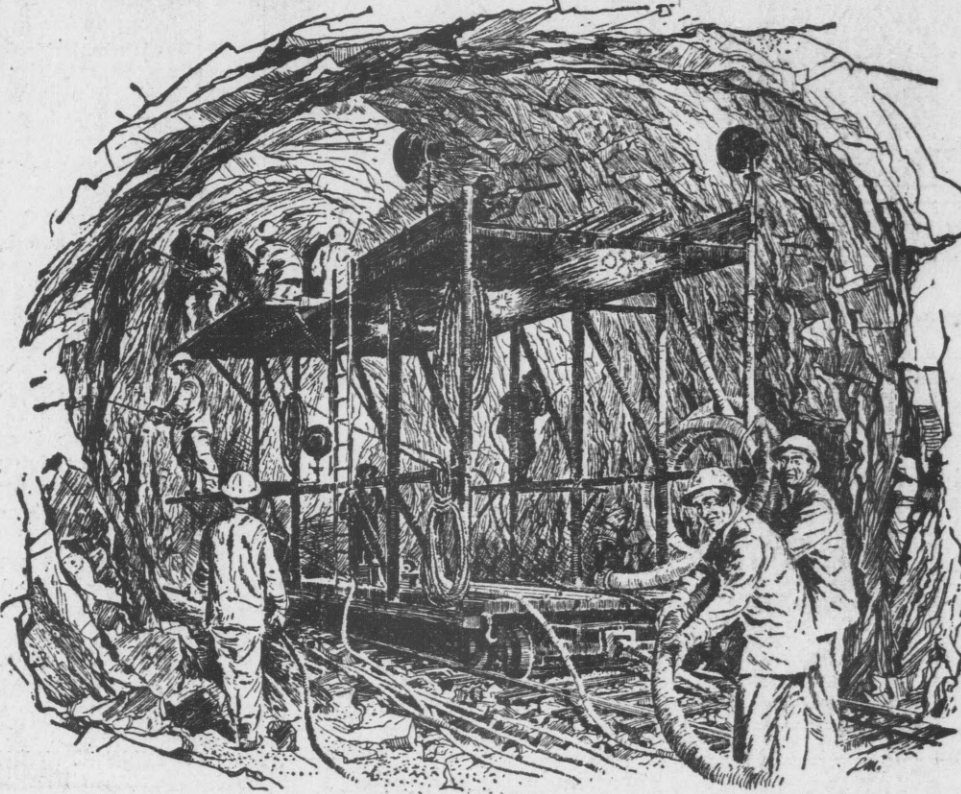
Dollar volume of construction in California was nearly double that of any other state last year, Walter E. Eliason, deputy regional director of the U. S. Department of Commerce, disclosed last week-end.

Eliason spoke at an area meeting of real estate men in Sacramento. He said construction totaled \$493,000,000 in the state last year, compared with \$248,000,000 in Texas and \$238,000,000 in New York. "Watch construction," Eliason said. "As long as construction booms, there never will be such a thing as bad business."

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ROBLEE and ARCH
PRESERVER SHOES
FOR MEN
BUSTER BROWN and
LITTLE YANKEE
SHOES
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Shoes - Bags - Hosiery
262 Main St. Ph. 3595

How skilled miners make dynamite behave ...shaping P.G. and E. tunnels

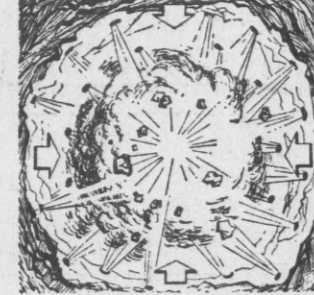


Have you ever wondered how engineers can blast tunnels through granite with almost pin-point accuracy? Here briefly, is how it's being done in two new P. G. and E. tunnels on the Feather River which soon will help turn out 270,000 new electrical

horsepower. With a drilling platform, called a Jumbo, miners drill a special pattern of holes, 12 ft. deep, into which charges of dynamite are packed. Drilling usually takes 4 hours, preparing charges another ½ hour... then they're ready to blast.



Here's a diagram of a typical pattern. Experienced engineers can predict almost exactly what will happen. All the dynamite does not explode at once. Actually, there are 10 separate explosions in a fraction of a second.



The first blast removes the core... the others shape the sides, top and bottom. It's exciting work, going full speed ahead as P. G. and E. rushes America's biggest power-building program... to meet California's needs.



For the record
This "mucking" machine removes broken granite at a rate of 60 tons an hour.
Blowers suck blast smoke from the tunnel. Miners usually can be back at work in 30 minutes.
These tunnels are part of a huge P.G. and E. construction program which will add nearly 2 million horsepower!

Work never stops on our power-building program

P.G. & E. PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

JUILLARD, Inc.

SAN JOSE

WATSONVILLE
Distributors of

SAN LUIS OBISPO

THREE FEATHERS v.s.r.

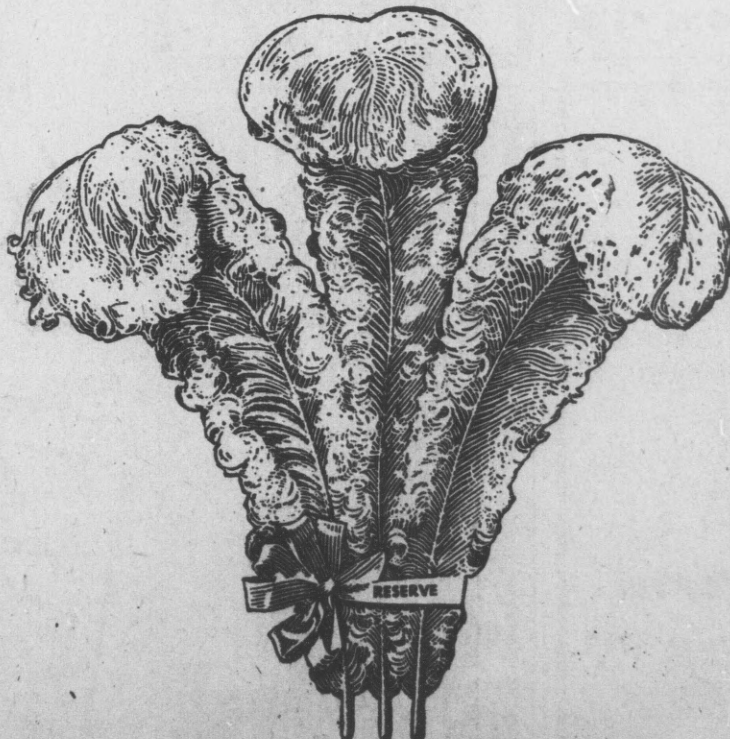
BOURBON WHISKEY—A BLEND
90 Proof, 49 % Grain Neutral Spirits
51 % Straight Whiskey

Golden Wedding

Blended Whiskey, 86 Proof
70 % Grain Neutral Spirits

JAMES E. PEPPER

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey
100 Proof Bottled in Bond
Under U.S. Gov't Supervision



THREE FEATHERS Reserve

BLENDED WHISKEY 86 PROOF—65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

Old Quaker

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
86 Proof—This Whiskey is 6 Years Old

Silver Wedding Gin

85 PROOF
100% Grain Neutral Spirits

OLD CHARTER

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
86 Proof—This Whiskey is 6 Years Old